

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES-II

1. Cell division or mitosis is normal process in a living cell, but sudden and abnormal mitosis in an organ will frequently result in:
 - (a) zygote
 - (b) cancer
 - (c) new organ
 - (d) gastrula
2. Cancer is:
 - (a) unrestrained division of cells
 - (b) controlled division of cells
 - (c) non-malignant tumour
 - (d) microbial infection
3. Cancer is caused by:
 - (a) rupturing of cells
 - (b) uncontrolled meiosis
 - (c) uncontrolled mitosis
 - (d) loss of immunity of the cells
4. The cancer of the epithelial cells is called:
 - (a) lipoma
 - (b) sarcoma
 - (c) leukaemia
 - (d) carcinoma
 - (e) emphysema
5. Breast cancer is an example of:
 - (a) sarcoma
 - (b) adenoma
 - (c) carcinoma
 - (d) lymphoma
6. Carcinoma refers to:
 - (a) malignant tumours of the colon
 - (b) benign tumours of the connective tissue
 - (c) malignant tumours of the connective tissue
 - (d) malignant tumours of the skin or mucous membrane
7. Which type of cancer is found in lymph nodes and spleen?
 - (a) Sarcoma
 - (b) Carcinoma
 - (c) Adenoma
 - (d) Leukaemia
8. Blood cancer is called:
 - (a) leukaemia
 - (b) thrombosis
 - (c) haemolysis
 - (d) haemophilia
9. The cells affected by leukaemia are:
 - (a) leucocytes
 - (b) plasma cells
 - (c) erythrocytes
 - (d) thrombocytes

10. Oncogene is another name for:
 - (a) inducer gene
 - (b) jumping gene
 - (c) structural gene
 - (d) cancer causing gene
11. Oncology is the study of:
 - (a) dead cells
 - (b) living cells
 - (c) cancer cells
 - (d) dividing cells
12. Which of the following is a cancer causing agent?
 - (a) Tobacco
 - (b) Smoking
 - (c) Radiation
 - (d) All of these
13. The spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed:
 - (a) metastasis
 - (b) metachrosis
 - (c) metagenesis
 - (d) metamorphosis
14. Metastasis is associated with:
 - (a) benign tumours
 - (b) grown gall tumour
 - (c) malignant tumours
 - (d) both malignant and benign tumours
15. All are oncogenic viruses except:
 - (a) EB virus
 - (b) Reo virus
 - (c) Retrovirus
 - (d) Human Papilloma Virus
16. Which of the following is an oncogenic virus?
 - (a) Papilloma
 - (b) Epstein-Barr
 - (c) Herpes Simplex II
 - (d) All of these
17. The diagnosis of cancer is usually done by:
 - (a) X-ray
 - (b) Biopsy
 - (c) Microscopic examination of body fluids
 - (d) Any of the above
18. Which one of the following is an anticancer drug?
 - (a) Flagyl
 - (b) Aspirin
 - (c) Vincristine
 - (d) Streptomycin
19. Which of the following plants is the source of anticancer drugs?
 - (a) Catharanthus roseus
 - (b) Cinchona officinalis
 - (c) Cinnamomum camphora
 - (d) Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium

20. The treatment of cancer with X-rays or y-rays is called:
- radiation therapy
 - chemotherapy
 - immunotherapy
 - hormone therapy
21. Cancer cells are more easily damaged by radiation than normal cells because they are:
- non-dividing
 - starved of mutation
 - different in structure
 - undergoing rapid division
22. Which of the following is used in the treatment of thyroid cancer?
- ^{131}I
 - ^{224}Ra
 - ^{228}U
 - ^{14}C
23. Hodgkin's disease is cancer of the:
- Liver
 - WBC
 - Lymphoid tissue
 - Mammary gland
24. Continued exposure to Vinyl Chloride may cause cancer of the:
- liver
 - spleen
 - vagina
 - prostate gland
25. Which of the following causes prostate cancer?
- Aflatoxins
 - Chromium
 - Cadmium oxide
 - Vinyl chloride
26. The most commonly used marker enzyme in clinical diagnosis of prostate cancer is:
- amylase
 - alkaline phosphatase
 - γ -GTPase
 - acid phosphatase
27. Cancer cells are:
- HeLa cells
 - CD4 cell
 - Plasma cell
 - Memory cell
28. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct answer:

Column I	Column H
A Neoplasm	1 Haematopoietic cell tumours
B Benign tumour	2 Bone, cartilage tissue cancers
C Carcinomas	3 Malignant tumour
D Sarcomas	4 Cancer of epithelial tissues
E Lymphomas	5 Non-cancerous tumour
	6 Initiation of new tumours

- A = 3, B = 5, C = 4, D = 2, E = 1
- A = 3, B = 5, C = 4, D = 1, E = 2
- A = 6, B = 3, C = 4, D = 2, E = 1
- A = 6, B = 4, C = 3, D = 2, E = 1
- A = 2, B = 5, C = 4, D = 3, E = 6

29. Aflatoxin is produced by a:
- (a) virus
 - (b) fungus
 - (c) bacterium
 - (d) nematode
30. The athlete's foot disease in humans is caused by:
- (a) bacteria
 - (b) fungi
 - (c) virus
 - (d) none of these
31. Black lung disease is common among:
- (a) coal miners
 - (b) refinery workers
 - (c) petrochemical industry
 - (d) farmers
32. The study of resistance to disease is called:
- (a) pathology
 - (b) etiology
 - (c) immunology
 - (d) none of these
33. Study of interaction of antigen and antibody in blood is termed:
- (a) serology
 - (b) cryobiology
 - (c) angiology
 - (d) haematology
34. Which one of the following is primarily concerned with destroying pathogens ?
- (a) Tonsils
 - (b) Liver
 - (c) Kidneys
 - (d) Lymphatic tissues
35. Which of the following help in defence mechanism?
- (a) Monocytes
 - (b) Lymphocytes
 - (c) Neutrophils
 - (d) All of these
36. All the following represent non-specific mechanism of body defence except:
- (a) Stomach acid
 - (b) IgM
 - (c) Phagocytosis
 - (d) Lysozyme
37. For the first six months of its life, a child depends on antibodies :
- (a) received through food
 - (b) obtained from its mother
 - (c) acquired from the environment
 - (d) produced from its immune system
38. Those phagocytes found in the tissues but not in the blood- stream are:
- (a) Monocytes
 - (b) neutrophils
 - (c) macrophages
 - (d) plasma cells

39. Which of the following has the function of engulfing foreign materials?
- (a) Plasma cells
 - (b) Mast cells
 - (c) Lymphocytes
 - (d) Macrophages
40. Kupffer cells in the liver are involved in:
- (a) blood clotting
 - (b) pinocytosis
 - (c) antibody production
 - (d) phagocytosis
41. Lysozymes are found in:
- (a) tear
 - (b) saliva
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) mitochondria
42. Both B cells and T-cells of immune system are produced in:
- (a) spleen
 - (b) bone marrow
 - (c) thymus
 - (d) lymph nodes
43. Immune complexes cause tissue damage by:
- (a) fixing complement
 - (b) releasing histamine
 - (c) releasing cyclosporine
 - (d) causing T-cells to destroy self
44. The opposite to innate immunity is: ____
- (a) Phagocytosis
 - (b) Passive immunity
 - (c) T- cell immunity
 - (d) Acquired immunity
45. The term "humor" refers to:
- (a) hormones
 - (b) bone marrow
 - (c) plasma and lymph
 - (d) all internal tissues
46. Humoral immune system comprises:
- (a) B-lymphocytes
 - (b) Blood
 - (c) T-lymphocytes
 - (d) Monocytes
47. An antigen **is**:
- (a) result of antibody
 - (b) residue of antibody
 - (c) opposite to an antibody
 - (d) stimulus for antibody formation
48. Antigens may be large molecules of:
- (a) proteins
 - (b) carbohydrates
 - (c) lipoproteins
 - (d) all of these

49. Antigens are present:
- (a) inside nucleus
 - (b) on the cell surface
 - (c) inside cytoplasm
 - (d) on nuclear membrane
50. Epitope groups are found on the surface of:
- (a) antigen
 - (b) antibody
 - (c) both of these
 - (d) none of these
51. An antibody is a:
- (a) component of blood
 - (b) secretion of mammalian erythrocyte
 - (c) molecule that specifically inactivates an antigen
 - (d) white corpuscle which attack invading bacteria
52. Antibodies belong to:
- (a) lipids
 - (b) proteins
 - (c) enzymes
 - (d) amino acids
53. Antibodies are:
- (a) sugars
 - (b) vitamins
 - (c) albumins
 - (d) γ globulins
54. Antibodies in our body are produced by:
- (a) Monocytes
 - (b) RBCs
 - (c) B lymphocytes
 - (d) T lymphocytes
55. Typically an antibody molecule is shaped like the letter:
- (a) A
 - (b) P
 - (c) O
 - (d) Y
56. Antibody molecules are held together by:
- (a) disulphide bonds
 - (b) ester bonds
 - (c) glycosidic bonds
 - (d) all of these
57. Basically antibodies consist of four:
- (a) Polypeptides
 - (b) ATP molecules
 - (c) Polysaccharides
 - (d) Enzyme molecules
58. In every antibody molecule, one can locate:
- (a) an epitope
 - (b) a high-energy region
 - (c) an ATP activating area
 - (d) constant and variable regions

59. Injection of pooled human γ globulin may provide passive immunity to humans from hepatitis A because it contains:
- (a) B cells
 - (b) Antibodies
 - (c) Helper T cells
 - (d) Cytotoxic T cells
60. Antiserum contains:
- (a) Antigen
 - (b) RBCs
 - (c) Antibodies
 - (d) WBCs
61. How many major classes of immunoglobulins are found?
- (a) Four
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Seven
62. Which of the following are the most abundant type of antibodies?
- (a) IgG
 - (b) IgE
 - (c) IgA
 - (d) IgM
63. Gamma immunoglobulins are synthesized inside:
- (a) liver
 - (b) bone marrow
 - (c) kidney
 - (d) lymph and lymphoid tissue
64. The type of immunoglobulin present in the colostrum secreted by mammary glands is:
- (a) IgA
 - (b) IgG
 - (c) IgD
 - (d) IgE
65. The antibody secreted into the cavities of the body such as the gastrointestinal tract is:
- (a) IgD
 - (b) IgA
 - (c) IgG
 - (d) IgE
66. The type of immunoglobulins whose function is possible antigen recognition by B-cells, may be:
- (a) IgA
 - (b) IgD
 - (c) IgE
 - (d) IgG
67. Which of the antibody molecule is made of two monomers?
- (a) IgM
 - (b) IgG
 - (c) IgD
 - (d) IgA
68. Which of the following antibodies provides evidence of an active infection when present?
- (a) IgG
 - (b) IgM
 - (c) IgD
 - (d) IgE

69. Antibodies can have all of the following effects on target cells except:
- (a) lysis
 - (b) opsonization
 - (c) agglutination
 - (d) neutralization
70. An allergic reaction is initiated by antibodies of:
- (a) IgG group
 - (b) IgM group
 - (c) IgA group
 - (d) IgE group
 - (e) IgD group
71. Rejection of tissue or organ transplants is brought about mainly by:
- (a) Suppressor T-cells
 - (b) B-cells
 - (c) Cytotoxic T-cells
 - (d) NK-cells
72. Surgical removal of the thymus gland of a newborn shall result in the failure to produce:
- (a) Basophils
 - (b) B-lymphocytes
 - (c) Monocytes
 - (d) T-lymphocytes
73. Which of the following cells are most numerous?
- (a) Helper T-cells
 - (b) Killer T-cells
 - (c) Cytotoxic T-cells
 - (d) Memory cells
74. Helper T-cells:
- (a) attack other T-cells
 - (b) produce lymphokines
 - (c) suppress immune reaction
 - (d) attack and destroy antigen
75. What is the function of cytotoxic T-cells?
- (a) They activate B-cells
 - (b) They produce antibodies
 - (c) They phagocytize pathogens
 - (d) They lyse virus-infected cells
76. Hole forming-proteins called "perforins" are produced by:
- (a) helper T-cells
 - (b) regulatory cells
 - (c) cytotoxic T-cells
 - (d) all of these
77. Which of the following T-cells are destroyed by HIV?
- (a) Cytotoxic T-cells
 - (b) Killer T-cells
 - (c) Suppressor T-cells
 - (d) Helper T-cells
78. Among the organs of the body that are rich in mature T-cells and B-cells are:
- (a) liver and gallbladder
 - (b) spleen and lymph nodes
 - (c) brain and spinal cord
 - (d) small and large intestine

79. Which of the following cells guard against the overproduction of antibodies?
- (a) Cytotoxic T-cells
 - (b) Helper T-cells
 - (c) Suppressor T-cells
 - (d) None of these
80. Which one of the following diseases is due to an allergic reaction?
- (a) Goitre
 - (b) Skin cancer
 - (c) Hay fever
 - (d) Enteric fever
81. A non-infectious unnatural and unusual reaction to a substance or condition is:
- (a) toxin
 - (b) allergy
 - (c) infection
 - (d) immunity
82. The agents which cause allergy are known as:
- (a) allergens
 - (b) antigens
 - (c) analgesics
 - (d) narcotics
83. Allergens are:
- (a) certain microbes which are pathogenic
 - (b) weak antibodies produced by certain substances in the body
 - (c) weak antigens which produce sensitive reactions in the body
 - (d) none of the above
84. Asthma is a respiratory disease caused by:
- (a) infection of lungs
 - (b) infection of trachea
 - (c) bleeding in pleural cavity
 - (d) spasm in bronchial muscles
85. Hay fever is usually caused by:
- (a) paint fumes
 - (b) pollens
 - (c) carbon monoxide
 - (d) all of these
86. Inflammatory response in allergy is caused by:
- (a) histamines
 - (b) antigens
 - (c) prothrombin
 - (d) antibodies
87. Cells which secrete histamine occur in:
- (a) lungs
 - (b) brain
 - (c) liver
 - (d) connective tissue
88. Anaphylactic shock is a:
- (a) mild form of allergy
 - (b) non-allergic reaction
 - (c) severe form of allergy
 - (d) none of these

89. Anaphylactic shock occurs most commonly after:
- (a) an insect sting
 - (b) penicillin injection
 - (c) antitetanus serum injection
 - (d) all of the above
90. Anaphylactic shock is treated with the drug:
- (a) thyroxine
 - (b) pinephrine
 - (c) streptomycin
 - (d) antihistamine
91. Pyrogens are secreted by:
- (a) plants
 - (b) useful bacteria
 - (c) pathogens
 - (d) none of these
92. Artificial immunity can be acquired by:
- (a) penicillin
 - (b) vaccination
 - (c) serious illness
 - (d) all of these
93. Vaccination against smallpox was developed
- (a) Robert Koch
 - (b) Louis Pasteur
 - (c) Edward Jenner
 - (d) Alexander Fleming
94. Vaccines are:
- (a) Curative medicines
 - (b) Monoclonal antibodies
 - (c) Treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins
 - (d) MHC (Major Histocompatibility Complex) proteins
95. After vaccination the body builds:
- (a) toxins
 - (b) plasma
 - (c) lymph
 - (d) antibodies
96. Interferons are anti:
- (a) viral proteins
 - (b) biotic proteins
 - (c) cancer proteins
 - (d) nucleo proteins
97. Immunity acquired after an infection is:
- (a) active immunity
 - (b) innate immunity
 - (c) passive immunity
 - (d) both (b) and (c)
98. Passive immunity is obtained by injecting:
- (a) antibodies
 - (b) vaccines
 - (c) antibiotics
 - (d) antigens

99. Passive immunity is defined as immunity:
- (a) inherited from parents
 - (b) achieved through vaccination
 - (c) acquired through first exposure to the disease
 - (d) achieved through the sera of other animals enriched in antibodies
100. Immunity due to injection of diphtheria toxoid is an example of:
- (a) naturally acquired active immunity
 - (b) naturally acquired passive immunity
 - (c) artificially acquired active immunity
 - (d) artificially acquired passive immunity
101. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease?
- (a) Cancer
 - (b) Asthma
 - (c) Erythroblastosis foetalis
 - (d) Rheumatoid heart disease
102. An autoimmune disease in which the body destroys the thyroid gland is:
- (a) Cretinism
 - (b) Myxedema
 - (c) Simmond's disease
 - (d) Hashimoto's disease
103. An autoimmune disease is:
- (a) AIDS
 - (b) Haemophilia
 - (c) Allergy
 - (d) Myasthenia gravis
104. If one's own tissue is grafted to another part of the body, it is termed as:
- (a) isograft
 - (b) autograft
 - (c) xenograft
 - (d) allograft
105. Cyclosporine is used as:
- (a) allergic eczema
 - (b) immunosuppressant
 - (c) prophylactic for viruses
 - (d) prophylactic for marasmus
106. Immunoglobulin present in sebum is:
- (a) IgG
 - (b) IgM
 - (c) IgA
 - (d) IgE
107. The formation of antibodies within our body is called:
- (a) active immunity
 - (b) passive immunity
 - (c) innate immunity
 - (d) acquired immunity
108. Which one of the following is a primary lymphoid organ?
- (a) Spleen
 - (b) Thymus
 - (c) Lymph node
 - (d) Lymphoid nodule

109. The blood cell involved in production of humoral immunity is:
(a) Eosinophil
(b) Monocytes
(c) B-lymphocyte
(d) T-lymphocyte
110. Which of the following cytoplasmic granules contain histamine?
(a) Basophils
(b) Neutrophils
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
111. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is categorized as:
(a) active immunity
(b) passive immunity
(c) cellular immunity
(d) innate non-specific immunity
112. What is true about T-lymphocytes in mammals?
(a) These are produced in thyroid
(b) These originate in lymphoid tissues
(c) They scavenge damaged cells and Cellular debris
(d) There are three main types—cytotoxic T-cells, helper T-cells and suppressor T-cells
113. Organ transplant rejection may be prevented using:
(a) antibody
(b) new T-cells
(c) immunosuppressive drug
(d) immunostimulatory drug
114. Which one of the following is a mental illness?
(a) Epilepsy
(b) Neurosis
(c) Psychosis
(d) All of these
115. Which of the following is equivalent to madness?
(a) Epilepsy
(b) Psychosis
(c) Neurosis
(d) All of these
116. Phobias are generally associated with:
(a) neurosis
(b) epilepsy
(c) psychosis
(d) none of these
117. Which type of mental disorder is characterised by fits of convulsion?
(a) Neurosis
(b) Psychosis
(c) Epilepsy
(d) None of these
118. A tendency of recurrent seizures is known as:
(a) epilepsy
(b) neurosis
(c) psychosis
(d) none of these

119. Central Institute of Mental Retardation (CIMR) is situated at.
- (a) Agra
 - (b) New Delhi
 - (c) Guwahati
 - (d) Tiruvanamthapuram
120. The initial stage of the drug addiction called:
- (a) tolerance
 - (b) dependence
 - (c) habituation
 - (d) all of these
121. The final stage of drug addiction leads to:
- (a) drug immunity
 - (b) drug dependence
 - (c) drug resistance
 - (d) all of these
122. Smoking of tobacco adds:
- (a) carbon dioxide
 - (b) sulphur dioxide
 - (c) carbon monoxide
 - (d) none of these
123. Which of the following diseases is associated with smoking?
- (a) Bronchitis
 - (b) Emphysema
 - (c) Lung cancer
 - (d) All of these
124. Tobacco contain:
- (a) codeine
 - (b) nicotine
 - (c) morphine
 - (d) cocaine
125. The substance that causes addiction to tobacco is:
- (a) nicotine
 - (b) cocaine
 - (c) caffeine
 - (d) none of these
126. Nicotine and cocaine are:
- (a) resins
 - (b) tannins
 - (c) alkaloids
 - (d) peptides
127. Excessive consumption of alcohol is known as:
- (a) alcoholism
 - (b) intoxication
 - (c) hallucination
 - (d) drug addiction
128. 'Tunnel vision' is associated with:
- (a) smoking
 - (b) mental health
 - (c) alcoholism
 - (d) drug addiction

129. Alcoholism may lead to:
- (a) Skin cancer
 - (b) Viral disease
 - (c) Liver cirrhosis
 - (d) Eye infections
130. 'Fatty liver syndrome' is associated with:
- (a) smoking
 - (b) alcoholism
 - (c) drug addiction
 - (d) all of these
131. Alcohol addiction is harmful because it causes:
- (a) cancer
 - (b) rise in blood sugar level
 - (c) deposition of protein in liver
 - (d) deposition of extra fat in liver
132. Cirrhosis of liver is:
- (a) Cancer of liver
 - (b) Swelling of liver
 - (c) Shrinking and fibrosis of liver
 - (d) Accumulation of bile in the liver due to obstruction
133. The effect of alcohol on the CNS is as a:
- (a) stimulant
 - (b) promoter
 - (c) depressant
 - (d) none of these
134. Which part of the brain is most affected by the alcohol?
- (a) Cerebrum
 - (b) Pons varolii
 - (c) Cerebellum
 - (d) Medulla oblongata
135. The heavy drinkers are often dehydrated due to:
- (a) lack of metabolism
 - (b) hyposcretion of ADH
 - (c) hypersecretion of ADH
 - (d) high rate of metabolism
136. Driving after drinking is not advised due to intoxication:
- (a) judgement and co-ordination disturb
 - (b) affects vision and behaviour
 - (c) reaction time delays
 - (d) all of the above
137. Korsakoff's syndrome is related to:
- (a) alcohol abuse
 - (b) drug abuse
 - (c) smoking abuse
 - (d) none of these
138. Any chemical substance that alters the function of one or more body organs is called:
- (a) drug
 - (b) toxin
 - (c) antigen
 - (d) allergen

139. Mood altering drugs are:
(a) analgesic
(b) psychotropic
(c) antipyretic
(d) all of these
140. Central Drug Research Institute is situated at:
(a) Kanpur
(b) Lucknow
(c) Bangalore
(d) New Delhi
141. Sleeping pills are made from:
(a) LSD
(b) Cocaine
(c) Barbiturates
(d) Amphetamines
142. Which of the following drugs induce deep sleep in higher dose?
(a) Sedatives
(b) Narcotics
(c) Hallucinogens
(d) Stimulants
143. Which one is a correct match?
(a) Bhang — Analgesic
(b) Cocaine — Opiate narcotics
(c) Morphine — Hallucinogen
(d) Barbiturate — Tranquilliser
144. Which of the following is a synthetic drug? –
(a) LSD
(b) Opium
(c) Cocaine
(d) Barbiturate
145. Coca is obtained from:
(a) seeds
(b) bark
(c) roots
(d) leaves
146. An analgesic is a:
(a) pain causing drug
(b) fatigue causing drug
(c) pain relieving drug
(d) fatigue relieving drug
147. Thalidomide, a nonbarbiturate sedative drug given to pregnant women, was withdrawn in 1961 because it resulted in phocomelia or:
(a) limb defect
(b) early abortion
(c) erythroblastosis foetalis
(d) poor development of foetus
148. Heroin, a synthetic drug is derived from:
(a) ganja
(b) opium
(c) bhang
(d) charas

149. Opium is obtained from:
- (a) *Cannabis sativa*
 - (b) *Claviceps purpurea*
 - (c) *Papaver somniferum*
 - (d) *Rauwolfia serpentina*
150. Morphine, which is used as analgesic is obtained from is extracted from:
- (a) *Papaver somniferum*
 - (b) *Aconitum napellus*
 - (c) *Rauwolfia serpentina*
 - (d) *Cinchona officinalis*
 - (e) *Cupressus cashmeriana*
151. Which part of poppy plant yields opium?
- (a) Dried seeds
 - (b) Dried leaves
 - (c) Dried roots
 - (d) Latex from unripe pods
152. The morphine obtained from opium is a/an:
- (a) pome
 - (b) alkaloid
 - (c) latex
 - (d) none of these
153. Which of these is the most dangerous narcotics?
- (a) Heroin
 - (b) Codeine
 - (c) Opium
 - (d) Morphine
154. Heroin is:
- (a) diacetyl morphine
 - (b) triacetyl morphine
 - (c) tetra acetyl morphine
 - (d) mono acetyl morphine
155. Which of the following is not a hallucinogen?
- (a) LSD
 - (b) Heroin
 - (c) Charas
 - (d) Marijuana
156. Caffeine is a stimulant present in:
- (a) coffe
 - (b) tea
 - (c) cold drinks
 - (d) all of these
157. Drugs which induce dreamy state of consciousness are called:
- (a) sedative
 - (b) barbiturate
 - (c) hallucinogen
 - (d) stimulant
158. Hallucinogens:
- (a) are pain killers
 - (b) nerve stimulants
 - (c) are nerve depressants
 - (d) alter thoughts, feelings and perceptions

159. LSD is obtained from:
- (a) *Cannabis saliva*
 - (b) *Erythroxyton cocca*
 - (c) *Claviceps purpurea*
 - (d) *Papaver somniferum*
 - (e) *Neurospora crassa*
160. Narcotic drugs like charas, bhang and ganja are extracted from:
- (a) hemp plant
 - (b) coco plant
 - (c) poppy seeds
 - (d) fungus called ergot
161. Marijuana is extracted from the leaves of:
- (a) *Areca catechu*
 - (b) *Thea sinesis*
 - (c) *Cannabis indica*
 - (d) *Cannabis sativa*
162. Which one of the following is obtained by acetylation of Morphine?
- (a) Smack
 - (b) Charas
 - (c) Hashish
 - (d) Ganja